

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-37 and add the following new claims:

38. A method of treating a patient having anxiety disorders which comprises administering to said patient an effective amount of a compound of the formula



wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl group having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R_{12}$  is hydrogen or methyl; and  $R_{13}$  is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

39. The method of Claim 38 wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

40. The method of Claim 38 wherein the alkyl group has 4 carbon atoms.

41. The method of Claim 40 wherein the compound is 4-amino-3-(2-methylpropyl) butanoic acid.

42. The method of Claim 41 wherein the compound is R-(+)-4-amino-3-(2-methylpropyl) butanoic acid.

43. The method of Claim 41 wherein the compound is S-(+)-4-amino-3-(2-methylpropyl) butanoic acid.

44. A method of treating a patient having Huntington's Disease which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



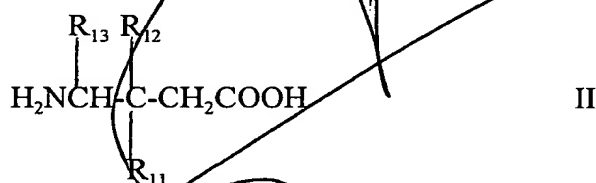
wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R_{12}$  is hydrogen or methyl; and  $R_{13}$  is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

45. A method of treating a patient having depression disorders which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R_{12}$  is hydrogen or methyl; and  $R_{13}$  is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

46. A method of treating a patient having psychotic disorders which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R_{12}$  is hydrogen or methyl; and  $R_{13}$  is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

47. A method of treating a patient having cerebral ischemia which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R_{12}$  is hydrogen or methyl; and  $R_{13}$  is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

48. A method of treating a patient having Parkinson's Disease which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R_{12}$  is hydrogen or methyl; and  $R_{13}$  is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

49. A method of treating a patient having a dyskinesic condition which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R_{12}$  is hydrogen or methyl; and  $R_{13}$  is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

50. A method of treating a patient having a spastic condition which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula



wherein  $R_{11}$  is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms;  $R_{12}$  is hydrogen or methyl; and  $R_{13}$  is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl; individual enantiomers thereof; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

51. A method of increasing brain neuronal GABA in a patient which includes administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound selected from the following formula

